ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

Rachle Baugha
Creek Indian Capitol Complex
Okmulgee, OK 74447

November 23, 1993

Dear Friend:

In our telephone conversation today you said that you would forward to the proper person our request for information about the 50 cent scrip note issued in 1862 by a trader at North Fork, Creek Nation. We cannot read the signature and would like to know if you can identify it or send it to someone who could.

We also know of a scrip note issued in 1862 in Pineville, Missouri payable at J. W. Bryant's store, C.N. We presume this is Creek Nation but it could be Cherokee or Choctaw as no location is stated on the note.

As you may know North Fork was abandoned in 1872 when the MK & T Railroad was built and the Creeks moved a short distance to establish Euphala.

We would appreciate your help in finding out who issued the enclosed note and whether Byrant's store was in North Fork also.

Sincerely,

Eric

Eric P. Newman

enclosure
EPN/ts

12-10-93

Dear Mr. Newman,

We received your letter but are unable to answer your questions with the resource materials we have available at Creek Nation. I had no previous knowledge of traders notes, but in doing research, found that any number of people might have issued scrip. They would probably have been licensed by the agency, however, and so my research plan would be to find who had been issued licenses to trade in C.N. in 1862, and then see if a name could be determined.

I have forwarded your letter to the Oklahoma Historical Society - they hold all Creek Agency records, including information about trader activity in the area. I have asked them to respond to you however they can, but it may be necessary for you to request specific records from them.

Sorry we were unable to assist you more, but if you have any questions in the future do not hesitate to contact us. We will do our best to help as much as we can. Good luck!

Okes Ca,

Rachele Vaughan
Cultural Researcher
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Okmulgee, OK 74447

405 521 2491

Here is their address:

Oklahoma Historical Society
Indian Archives Division
Historical Building
Oklahoma City, OK 73152

Oklahoma Historical Society

ARCHIVES & MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

Wiley Post Historical Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
405/521-2491

Name: Eric P. Newman Date 12-27-93

In response to your letter, we have found the following information;

We are unable to determine who issued the particular note you sent. Since scrip was issued by merchants, individual tribes and the U.S. Government it would be very hard to determine where this particular one orginated.

I did locate a Bryan's Trading Post which was close to Locust Grove, Cherokee Nation. That is the closest thing I found to Bryant's Store.

I am enclosing references from the Indian Pioneer History Collection pertaining to scrip, which should give you some ideal of how much it was used. The numbers on the left note the volume and the numbers on the right are the page numbers. We have the collection here and they are also at the Western History Collection at the University of Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

Patsy Cooley

Patsy Cooley

We are sorry that we do not have time to do more intensive research for you. You are welcome to visit our division and use its research materials. We are open from 8:00am to 5:00pm Monday through Saturday. If you wish to correspond further, please address your letter to the staff member listed above and enclose a stamped, self addressed envelope.

SCRIP:

Indian-Pioneer History

VII, Spaulding in Muskogee, Nash in Ft. Gibson, 119, 120; Shin Plaster, value of, 120;
IX, uses of, Creek Nation, 387, 388; issued by merchants, description of; sale of to
X scalpers, 270; discontinuance of, 271; issued by McAlester stores; payment for lumber at mines, 280; in Cherokee Nation used for; value in U. S. money, 343; credit slips for eggs, 570;
XI, Muskogee, medium of exchange between merchants, 91;

card 2

SCRIP:

Indian-Pioneer History

XI, H. B. Spaulding issue, 91, 92; by H. B. Spaulding, description of, 465; by merchants kinds of, 579;
XVII, due bills, issued by Governor John F. Brown, 9; traded for lumber, to build school, 409;
XIX, national certificate payment to jurors, witnesses, jail guards, Cherokee courts, 101; endorsement of National certificates seldom required, 103; amount of, 104;
XX, issued to Seminoles, 514;

card 3

SCRIP:

Indian-Pioneer History

XXII, Government issued to Indians, value of, 248; due bills to Cherokees, 462;
XXV, Nash Dog Head money, 364;
27, issued by F. B. Severs, 249; worth of; brass tokens, 250;
28, county, value of; marriage license paid with, 529;
31, bought by Edward Adair; use of, 408;
32, issued to Cherokees, 307;
33, Choctaw National; accepted at discount; interest on, 344;

SCRIP:

Card 4

Indian Pioneer History

37, issued at Browns' stores, 21;
39, given as payment for poultry, butter, 204; used in payment wages, 456;
43, freighters paid with, 449;
52, merchandise purchased with, 178, 179;
60, issued by Choctaw Governor, 123;
67, issuing, use of, 388, 389;
71, Cherokee court witnesses paid with, 163;
78, marriage certificate purchased with, 170; purchase of, 246;

Card 5

SCRIP:

Indian-Pioneer History

81, permit purchased with, 37; wages paid in, 497;
84, issued, use of as legal tender, 497, 498;
85, kind of, use for, 10;
88, issue of, to teachers, 286;

Card 6

SCRIP:

94, use of, experience with, 293, 294;
101, description of, used as medium exchange, redeemable for cash, selling of, 311-314;
102, purchase of, 177;
104, jurors paid with; discounting of, 280; issue of by Muskogee, Fort Gibson merchants, 356, 357;
106, issued by company, 7; 245; denominations of, 245; redeeming of, 246;
109, issue of, by Belt Trading Co., use of, 50

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

Ms. Patsy Cooley
Oklahoma Historical Society
Wiley Post Historical Building
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

January 3, 1994

Dear Ms. Cooley:

Thank you for your prompt helpfulness in trying to identify the scrip issue of the Creek trader as well as Byrant's Store in the Cherokee Nation. These are both 1862 and I enclose a photocopy of the later. As to Bryan's Trading Post near Locust Grove that certainly could be Bryant's store as the rural Missouri spelling could easily be erroneous. May I have a photocopy of your source.

As to the unidentified trader in North Fork I would be grateful to you if you would look at Indian Pioneer History

IX pp. 387, 388

X p. 270, 271 (index card not clear as to volume)

to see if they relate to the Civil War period or to a much later use of scrip. These references are from copies of the index cards you sent us. They might solve the problem.

We have in our collection examples of the government issues of scrip by the Cherokees and Choctaws and will send photocopies if desired.

We would also like photocopies of the reference om Vol. VII p. 119, 120 to Nash in Ft. Gibson as we have his 1862 scrip issues also. The dog head money Vol. XXV, p. 364 must refer to an ornament on his scrip.

I am sending a check for $10 to cover photocopies, etc. and I want you to know how appreciative I am for your helpfulness. Your letter of December 27, 1993 indicates that I may correspond with you further and I am so interested in this matter I am doing so.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

enclosure

$1.25 French Point, Mo., July 1st, 1862. $1.14

Due the Bearer

ONE DOLLAR & 25 CENTS.

WHEN PRESENTED IN SUMS OF

$10, $20 or $50.

In Confederate Money,

Redeemable at J. M. Bryant's Store, C. N., French Point, or at my Headquarters.

T. R. LIVINGSTON & CO.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

Mary Jane Warde
2806 West 18th St.
Stillwater, OK 74074

February 11, 1994

Dear Ms. Warde:

When I looked at the list of speakers for the Missouri conference on history and noticed your topic I felt that you might be able to help solve a numismatic problem we have.

We own a piece of Creek Nation scrip issued in 1862 at North Fork on the Canadian River by a trader whom we cannot identify by his signature on the note. Can you help us identify who it was ?

As you know North Fork was abandoned as a Creek center when they moved to a railroad stop nearby.

We have a nice collection of Indian Nation money as well as Indian trader money and would appreciate your help in properly identifying the item. A photocopy is enclosed. The piece is unique as far as we know now.

Please let me have your telephone number when you respond.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman

50 FIFTY CENTS. 50

NORTH FORK, C. N., March 20, 1862.

DUE THE BEARER,

**FIFTY CENTS,**

**IN MERCHANDISE OR CONFEDERATE NOTES,**

When the sum of $5, $10, $20, or $50 is presented.

No. 171

2806 W. 18th
Stillwater, OK
74074
February 20, 1994

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

In response to your inquiry concerning the enclosed scrip, I wish all the questions people asked me were so easy to answer. The merchant was William H. Rogers, a mixed-blood Cherokee who had a general store at North Fork Town. I don't know as much about him as some of the other merchants, but I do know that he helped supply food for the meeting in July 1861 at which about 1,000 Creeks--mostly McIntosh supporters--agreed to sign a new treaty with the Confederacy. During the next year, a number of important Confederate Creek leaders visited his store to make purchases, including supplies for the Creek Confederate regiments. North Fork Town, being on the Texas Road (U.S. Highway 69), was only about fifteen miles south of the battlefield at Honey Springs (the "Gettysburg of the West"--July 16-18, 1863), near present-day Checotah, Oklahoma. How Rogers's store fared after Federal troops invaded the Creek Nation down the Texas Road in August 1863, I can only speculate. Almost all Confederate Creeks and Cherokees fled to the Red River Valley as refugees in "the Stampede" that followed Honey Springs. Rogers probably left with them. Confederate troops re-occupied North Fork Town later but withdrew again to camps down in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations late in the war. By the end of hostilities in 1865, very few buildings of any kind were left standing in the Indian Territory. I don't remember hearing Rogers's name mentioned in the post-war period of re-building, so I suspect he either died during the war or moved elsewhere.

Other pre-Civil War merchants at North Fork Town were S. S. Sanger, Grey Eagle Scales (white), Adkins, and the Eliasons. Post-war merchants included Sanger, Scales, James McDermott Coody (a Cherokee), W. B. and W. F. Crabtree, Judge George W. Stidham, and Samuel and George Washington Grayson--the last five all Creeks. Stidham also had a store at Creek Agency and one at Shieldsville (a mile north of present-day Okmulgee, Oklahoma) before the war. Shieldsville was named for merchant Charlie Shields. There were several merchants at Okmulgee and Muskogee, which were not established until after the war. I had never given much thought to their issuing scrip because most business was conducted on credit, by barter, or by warrants issued by the Creek government in anticipation of annuity payments. Currency

was in such short supply in the territory that merchant Frederick B. Severs (an adopted Creek) once had to ask for his merchandise back from a traveler because, after searching all night, he could not come up with change for a ten dollar gold piece. It does make sense that merchants would have issued scrip. My only question is, where did they have it printed? The only printing press in the Creek Nation was at Tullahassee Mission just west of present-day Muskogee. It was used for books, pamphlets, and educational materials.

I am interested in this topic because I wrote a biography of G. W. Grayson for my dissertation. Grayson (1843-1920) lived all his life within five miles of North Fork Town-Eufaula. He clerked for Sanger before the war and for Scales and Stidham after the war. He and Sam bought out Scales and started Grayson Brothers Mercantile about 1875. They helped found Eufaula when the Katy Railroad came through and stayed in business until they declared bankruptcy in 1898. The fourth chapter of the biography deals with merchandizing and related economic activities in the post-war period.

Much of my information comes from the Oklahoma Historical Society. Included in the archives in the Robert S. Boyd Collection, 82-059, is William H. Rogers's ledger for 1861-1863. Other sources are the "Indian-Pioneer History," the Indian Journal published at Eufaula after 1877, traders' licenses in the Creek National Records, the Creek Indian Memorial Association records, assorted manuscripts, and articles in The Chronicles of Oklahoma. The best person to contact at the OHS is William Welge, Director of the Archives and Manuscripts Division. Bill knows his material and is an excellent person to work with. The address for the OHS is the Wiley Post Historical Building, 2100 N. Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73105. The phone number is (405) 521-2491.

I would love to see your collection when I am in St. Louis for the conference. I plan to stay with my sister in Florissant and will be in town for the long weekend. Perhaps we can exchange information at that time.

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Warde

Mary Jane Warde, Ph.D.
(Mrs. William D. Warde)
(405) 377-0412

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

Mary Jane Warde
2806 West 18th St.
Stillwater, OK 74074

February 25, 1994

Dear Mrs. Warde:

You are just the person I was looking for. I sincerely thank you for the information in the letter of February 20, 1994. Because the question I asked was so easy I have to try to do better and ask harder ones. Since you wanted to see our American native money I will ask you some open questions about it before you come. Unfortunately I will be in Costa Rica when you come for the conference. I want to meet you on your next visit to your sister.

I think the printing of the Rodgers note was done in Fort Smith (see enclosed Mayer's note).

There are some inquiries on the photocopies enclosed which you may easily be able to answer.

I have sent a few more photocopies from our collection so you can see how fascinating this native money is. I will talk to you by telephone after you receive this letter.

Thank you for your wonderful cooperation and stored up knowledge.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

enclosures

Redeemed at White & Hanley's, Van Buren, and Mayers & Bro., Fort Smith, Ark.

$1

FORT GIBSON, C. N., April 8, 1862.

DUE THE BEARER

# ONE DOLLAR.

Payable in Confederate Notes, when $10, 20, or $50 is presented at my Counter.

R. H. Nash

No. 18

Redeemed at Doaksville and Boggy Depot, C. N., by J. P. Kingsbury & Co.

# $1 ONE DOLLAR. $1

FORT SMITH, May 1, 1862.

DUE THE BEARER,

## ONE DOLLAR,

IN CONFEDERATE NOTES,

When the sum of Five Dollars and upwards is presented.

No. B2636 E. S. Matthews

FOSTER, PRINTER, FORT SMITH.

Note - Printer is in Ft Smith

Back of $1 Mitchell scrip

Redeemed by Stirman & Dickson, Fayetteville; White & Hanley, Van Buren; F. H. Nash, Ft. Gibson

25 25

No. 791

FORT SMITH CITY, *Arkansas, January* 5, 1862.

DUE THE BEARER

# TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

## In Merchandise, or Current Bank Notes,

When the sum of FIVE DOLLARS is presented.

D

Wm. H. Hayes ... Cash'r. W. M. Hayes ... Pres't.

Redeemed by J. M. Smoot, Denton, Texas.

Redeemed by White & Hanley, Van Buren; F. H. Nash, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

Redeemed by Sherman & Dickson, Fayetteville.

50

Fort Smith City, Ark., Dec. 18, 1861.

*Due the Bearer,*

No. 485

# FIFTY CENTS

## In Merchandise, or Current Bank Notes,

WHEN THE SUM OF **FIVE DOLLARS** IS PRESENTED.

B

Wm. H. Mayers ... Cashier. F. W. Mayers Pres't.

Redeemed by Alexander & Allen, Sherman, Texas; J. M. Smoot, Denton, Texas.

$1.25

French Point, Mo., July 1st, 1862.

Due the Bearer

# ONE DOLLAR & 25 CENTS,

WHEN PRESENTED IN SUMS OF

$10, $20 or $50.

## In Confederate Money,

Redeemable at J. M. Bryant's Store, C. N., French Point, or at our Headquarters.

T. R. LIVINGSTON & CO.

he took a club and carried it. While passing under a tree, the panther jumped down on him. He fought it a long while, and finally killed it with the club. We were married in 1890 and to this marriage there were five children born.

We moved from here to Tahlequah where we stayed for a number of years. While we were here I sang with the Cherokees in their meetings. I prayed with them, ate with them and even doctored them when they were sick. They called on me to sing at funerals, and I was loved by all the Indians.

From Tahlequah we moved to Locust Grove. When there we traded at the Bryan's Trading Post and received our mail there also. We lived on Spring Creek in the John Ross farm. We stayed there about three years and moved to Coomeescoomee District, still in the Indian Territory, now Rogers County. I have lived here up to present date. My husband died in Claremore, January 9, 1927 and was buried in the beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery in Claremore. My children have had a fair edu-

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cation, my two oldest sons being graduates from Lebanon, Tennessee, my daughters graduating from Dwight Mission School in Sequoyah County, and the other son graduating from Phillips University at Enid.

CIVIL WAR

All that I know about the Civil War is what my father told me. My husband was only two years old when the War ended. Father said at times he almost starved to death because of food shortage. They would boil hard corn from the field, and at one time they had to kill a horse for meat. They sometimes had to grind their own meal to make corn cakes, and at other times they only had parched corn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Both of our mills were run by water power. They were located on the edge of the Ouachita River, the sawmill lying just above the dam on the east side of the river, and the flour mill on the west side. The

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on nothing except our chickens and the milk and butter from our cow. We did manage to keep our team and a few plow tools.

Today, we are old and poverty stricken and wards of the Government living here three miles from Wilburton on the Choctaw Indian Reservation.

I have traveled all over the Territory and I remember one time being at Ardmore when there were only two stores there. One store was run by two Jews. It was a general merchandise store and the other was a hardware store run by a white man.

At Old Shawnee Town there was a store run by a man named Milliron. This store was in a log house.

When the Choctaw and Gulf railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, crossed the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at the present town of McAlester, Mr. McAlester moved up to what is now North McAlester from Savanna and started a store there.

I camped one time at Fort Gibson and while there I met a man who ran a general merchandise store and named Nash.

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I remember him well because they had what they called Mash Dog Head money and I did not know what it was and had never seen any of it before but learned it was scrip which they used for money.

The Nevins who ran the Nevins Ferry at the mouth of Grand River were relatives of Mr. Garland, my present husband and he today has some cousins or second cousins still living close to where this old ferry crossed the Arkansas River. Their names are Dave and Louis Garland.

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one mile east of the present town of Haskell, Oklahoma. Incidentally Scott and his wife is buried about one mile east of where he operated his ferry.

The Googy Soogy ferry crossed the Arkansas river at about the present highway bridge one mile south of the present town of Coweta, Oklahoma.

The Robert Fry ferry crossed the Arkansas river north of Wealaka or north a short way from the present town of Leonard, Oklahoma.

What was known as the Bixby Ferry crossed the Arkansas river north of the present town of Bixby, Oklahoma and was controlled, owned and operated by a man named Berry.

The Texas ferry, and I do not know why they called it this, was controlled, owned and operated by Simon Brown. This ferry crossed the Arkansas river northwest of Muskogee at about what is now known as the Spaulding bridge.

The Tobe Drew ferry was up atream from the Simon Brown ferry about two miles and was owned by Tobe Drew, a Creek Indian. This ferry crossed the Arkansas river.

FINANCING

There being no banks in the early days, financing was done principally by the merchants and in some instances by ranchmen when cattle were involved. If a man cared to borrow money he

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would deliver it to me showing that it was fully paid. By this method it required considerable bookkeeping, but that was the only alternate. Other ranch men like F. S. Severs did as I.

GHOST TOWNS

The old creek agency located on the south side of Fern Mountain northwest of Muskogee is one of the many thriving communities that have passed out of the picture. This village also had a postoffice.

North Fork town on the Texas road near the bank of the north Canadian rive is no more. There used to be a post-office here.

Fisher town on the Texas road south of the present town of Checotah, Oklahoma, on the south Canadian river is another that is no more.

Saw, Oklahoma, was located about one mile south and mile west of the present town of Haskell, Oklahoma and handled all kinds of merchandise with a postoffice in connection. The postmaster was E. B. Harris and the man who ran the store was named Bradford. Later years Mr. Harris acquired both the store and the postmastership. With the building of Midlend Valley Railroad, Saw, Oklahoma, became a ghost town because the town of Haskell sprang up on the railroad at the present town of

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would go to his merchant and offer what he had as security and if his security was accepted he would not be given the cash money but was given what was known as script, ranging in amounts from 5 cents to $10.00. This script was used as a medium of exchange by all the merchants within the immediate vicinity. At a certain time the party who issued the script would recall it and pay the cash for it. There was a great deal of bartering in this script for oftentimes parties who had the script would need the real money when he was going to Okmulgee or some other point where the script would not be recognized and naturally he had to suffer a loss to get the real money by discounting it.

I remember well Spaulding script as many a time I have cashed this script at a discount, making in some instances as much as a hundred per cent on the transaction. I remember that if I did not have cash to pay my help at the ranch I would give to the employee a strip of paper about the size of a bank check and show thereon the amount I desired to pay him. This employee would take it to town and as he purchased his food, clothing or what not the merchant would write on the back thereof his name and the amount purchased and on his books he would charge this to me. When the amount on the front of the paper was taken up, the last merchant would retain it and

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Haskell, Oklahoma.

The Choski post was owned by C. W. Turner and there was also a post office at this location. Choski post was located about two miles east from the present town of Haskell, Oklahoma and east of the Arkansas River. The building of Haskell, also made this a ghost town.

The town of Lee was located about three miles north of the present town of Boynton, Oklahoma. It was at this place where the Creek Court was held in a little one-room log Court House with a black gum tree standing near by that was used for a whipping post. The Judge of the Court was Judge Reed, a negro, and he also operated a hotel. With the building of the Frisco Railroad, the present town of Boynton, Oklahoma, sprang up and Lee became a ghost town.

INDIAN POLICE

We had a number of Indian Police and the Lighthorse organization was of the most important and I will tell you more of them later on. I recall John West, John Sixkiller, Wiley McIntosh, and George McIntosh as being some of the leading Indian police.

GREEN PEACH WAR

I remember the Green Peach War as if it were yesterday. Some say that the reason they called it the Green Peach War

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and the merchants handled most all the money. If a farmer wanted to borrow money with which to put in his crop or for any purpose for that matter, they would come to the merchant and mortgage whatever property that the merchant would accept and they would in lieu thereof issue them what they termed script and this script was used as a medium of exchange with the rest of the rest of the merchants and business concerns. Why they even used this script to pay their farrage. There was in Muskogee what was known as Spaulding script. H. B. Spaulding had his picture on one end of the piece of paper which was about four and a half inches long, and the amount on the other end ranging from five cents to ten dollars. At Fort Gibson there was a man in the mercantile business by the name of Nash. I believe it was H. P. Nash, who issued script in the same way as Mr. Spaulding. It was green paper about the same size of the Spaulding script and on it was a picture of a dogs head and under this picture was the name H. P. Nash, and at the other end was the amount like the Spaulding script. The two towns being so closely connected, the Spaulding script was accepted by all business concerns

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in Fort Gibson and likewise the Nash script (which the people called the dog head money) was accepted by business concerns in Muskogee. In a very short time scalpers began to buy this script at a discount as people would want real United States money as they would possilbe have to make a trip to Okmulgee, Tahlequah or elsewhere and of course the script was of no value at these points. In a length of time the scalpers had bought up about all the script that was issued at all the way from fifty cents to ninety cents on the dollar and closed in on the Spauldings and Nash for their money and it came near bankrupting both of them. After the banks began to operate I remember a particular kind of money that we called Shin Plaster. It was paper the amount of which was ten cents.

MISCELLANEOUS

I recall that Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Joe Callahan constructed the present General Hospital but it was used at first for a school.

The first automobile which resembled a buggy was owned by Mr. Spaulding here in the city of Muskogee.

The first trading post and the only one of which I have any recollection was located at the present site

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FORTS-POSTS AND CAMPS

I know of no Forts except Fort Gibson at Fort Gibson, Okla. The soldiers were there at the Fort when I was born and I cannot say when they left other than hereway for I had moved to my present home. I believe though, it was in 1859.

MERCHANDISING

The log cabin in which I was born, I found after I grew to be a good sized boy, a roll of green back confederate money hid above the door in a crack and used to use it for play money as father said it was of no value. I thought at first I had found plenty of money. Of course this was used as a means of exchange during the confederacy.

In later years when we had no banks in the country, and you desired to make a borrow in order to make your crop, you would go to your merchant and make a mortgage on whatever stuff he would accept and he would issue script which was used as a medium of exchange with all the merchants in town. I well remember the Spaulding Script. It was about four and a half inches long and two inches wide. This script was issued by E. B. Spaulding in the city of Muskogee, Oklahoma. It had E. B. Spaulding's picture on one end and the amount on the other end. This script ranged in amounts from five cents to ten dollars. People wanted sure enough United States money and would sell this script to scalpers at a discount ranging from ten to twenty-five percent on the dollar. The time soon came when they insisted that Spaulding take up his script and they insisted so strongly that he finally recalled all of it and quit. It came near, if it did not, bankrupt him.

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Of course we have always had from ten days of script, United States money in the city of Muskogee. And when the banks began to open up there was no further need of such money as script.

COMMENTS

You will note that Mr. Sykes parents died while he was still in his teens and it was by love of toil and sacrifice that he managed to rear and educate a large family with the meek facilities that were available and at the same time accumulate to the end that he was one of the most well to do farmers in the surrounding country although in late years he has suffered untold loss through sickness, afflictions and unforeseen accidents in his immediate family as well as numerous crop failures.

He is a very admirable old gentlemantand has always been consid ered honest, thrifty and admired by all his old associates, friends and neighbors.

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